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Attached hereto is/are the following documents:

- 1) Communication Under 37 CFR 1.312 Concerning Initialled 1449 Form
- 2) An English-language summary of reference #17

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JUN 21 2005

DOCKET NO.: JANS-0035/JAB-1426/USA/DIV

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Bart De Corte, et al.

Serial No.: 10/649,017

Filing Date: August 27, 2003

For: 2,4-Disubstituted Triazine Derivatives

Confirmation No.: 5916

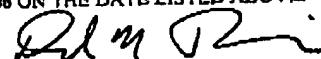
Group Art Unit: 1624

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David N. Farsou REG. NO. 44,104

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Sir:

COMMUNICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.312
CONCERNING INITIALLED 1449 FORM

Applicants submitted an Information Disclosure Statement to the U.S. Patent Office on December 28, 2004. The Examiner did not initial Reference #17, because no English translation was available.

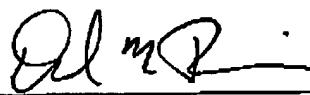
An English-language summary of Reference #17 was re-submitted to the Examiner on May 17, 2005, so that the reference and summary could be considered by the Examiner and made of record. A duplicate copy of that English-language summary is faxed herewith for the convenience of the Examiner.

DOCKET NO.: JANS-0035/JAB-1426 - 2 -

PATENT

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner initial Reference #18, the English-language Abstract for originally submitted Reference #17, listed on the enclosed 1449 Form, and return the initialed 1449 form to the undersigned before the issue fee due date of September 6, 2005.

Date: 6/21/05



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English Summaries of the Papers
掲載論文英文要旨

Kobunshi Kagaku, Vol. 30, No. 344 (1973)

[Original Paper]

Influence of Die Angle on Hydrostatic Extrusion of Solid Polyethylene*

Kazuo NAKAYAMA^{*1} and Hisashi KANITSUBA^{*2}^{*1}Research Institute for Polymers and Textiles (Shinagawa 14, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama) [Kobunshi Kagaku, 30 (344), pp. 713-719 (Dec., 1973)]

*Hydrostatic Extrusion of Solid Polymers I

Hydrostatic extrusion of high-density polyethylene in the solid phase was investigated using dies of various cone angles in terms of effects of the extrusion temperature and the extrusion ratio on the extrusion pressure and the appearance of extrudate. Extrusion pressure-displacement curves could be classified into three groups. Highly oriented extrudates of smooth surface were obtained by the steady-state extrusion. For the extrusion at lower temperature with use of a larger angle die, the 'stick-slip' motion was observed. This stick-slip motion caused fluctuations in the diameter of the extrudate along its length. At high extrusion ratio, a drastic stick-slip motion generated cracks in the extruded product. When extrusion was carried out through a small angle die at a constant pressure, an extrudate with an excellent smooth surface was obtained.

KEY WORDS Hydrostatic Extrusion/Polyethylene/Extruder/Die Angle/Extrusion ratio/Extrusion Pressure/Temperature of Extrusion/Rate of Extrusion/Stick-slip/Degree of Orientation/

Synthesis and Polycondensation of 2,4-Bis(*p*- or *m*-aminocapilino)-6-substituted-*s*-triazineYasuo YODA^{*1} and Yasushi CHAIGA^{*2}^{*1}Department of Fiber and Polymer, Nagoya Institute of Technology (Gokiso, Showa-ku, Nagoya) [Kobunshi Kagaku, 30 (344), pp. 720-724 (Dec., 1973)]

2,4-Bis(*p*- or *m*-aminocapilino)-6-phenyl (or methyl)-*s*-triazine were synthesized by the reduction of the corresponding dinitro-compounds. 2,4-Bis(*p*- or *m*-aminocapilino)-*s*-triazine was prepared by the reaction of *N*¹,*N*¹-bis (aminophenyl) biguanide with methyl formate. New polyamides containing *s*-triazine ring in the main chains (polyamidoguanimates) were synthesized by the low temperature solution polycondensation of the above diamines with terephthaloyl chloride or bisphthaloyl chloride. Their preparations and physical properties were discussed.

KEY WORDS Polyamide/*s*-Triazine/Guanamine/Polycondensation/Polyamidoguanamine/

Crack Propagation by Bending Fatigue of Glass Fiber Reinforced Nylon 6 Plastics (The case of notched specimen)

Etsuji JINEN^{*1} and Megumu SUZUKI^{*2}^{*1}Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textile (Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto) [Kobunshi Kagaku, 30 (344), pp. 727-736 (Dec., 1973)]

In order to clarify the arrest effects by glass fibers and the influence on physical properties of the matrix during drying treatment caused by crack propagation for notched specimen of glass fiber reinforced nylon 6 which containing discontinuous short fibers (FRTP), S-N relation, the relations of crack length and propagating rate-number of repetitions and the stress intensity factor-crack propagating rate were investigated in view points of relationship between glass fiber contents and fiber orientation.

The following results were obtained; The specimen with its long side corresponding to the flow direction had a good nature in arresting fatigue crack propagation. This tendency has improved with increasing fiber contents and was independent on the change in physical properties of the matrix. The specimen with cutting direction perpendicular to the flow direction had less arresting effects than above specimen and had a strong influence of drying treatment on fatigue properties. Therefore, in using of this materials attention had to pay to

Kobunshi Kagaku, Vol. 30, No. 344 (Dec., 1973)

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